DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 049 987 SO 001 154

TITLE	An Annotated Guide tc Contemporary China.
INSTITUTION	National Committee on United States-China Relaticns, New York, N.Y.
PUB DATE	71
NOTE	62p.
AVAILABLE FRCM	National Committee on United States-China Relaticns, Inc., 777 United Nations Plaza, 9E, New York, New York 10017 ($.50; Quantity Discounts)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Annotated Biblicgraphies, *Area Studies, Asian History, Chinese Culture, *Communism, Economic Factors, *Foreign Relaticns, Military Science, Non Western Civilization, *Social Studies, Social Systems, World Affairs
IDENTIFIERS	*China, Taiwan

ABSTRACT

Three years after the publication of the first "Annotated Guide to Modern China" this second expanded bibliography of books and periodicals has been published. The intended readership is the non-specialist who desires an introduction to modern China. One section gives other reference works for more extensive study. Several others are devoted to United States and China relations and diplomatic relaticns with other ccuntries. (CWB)

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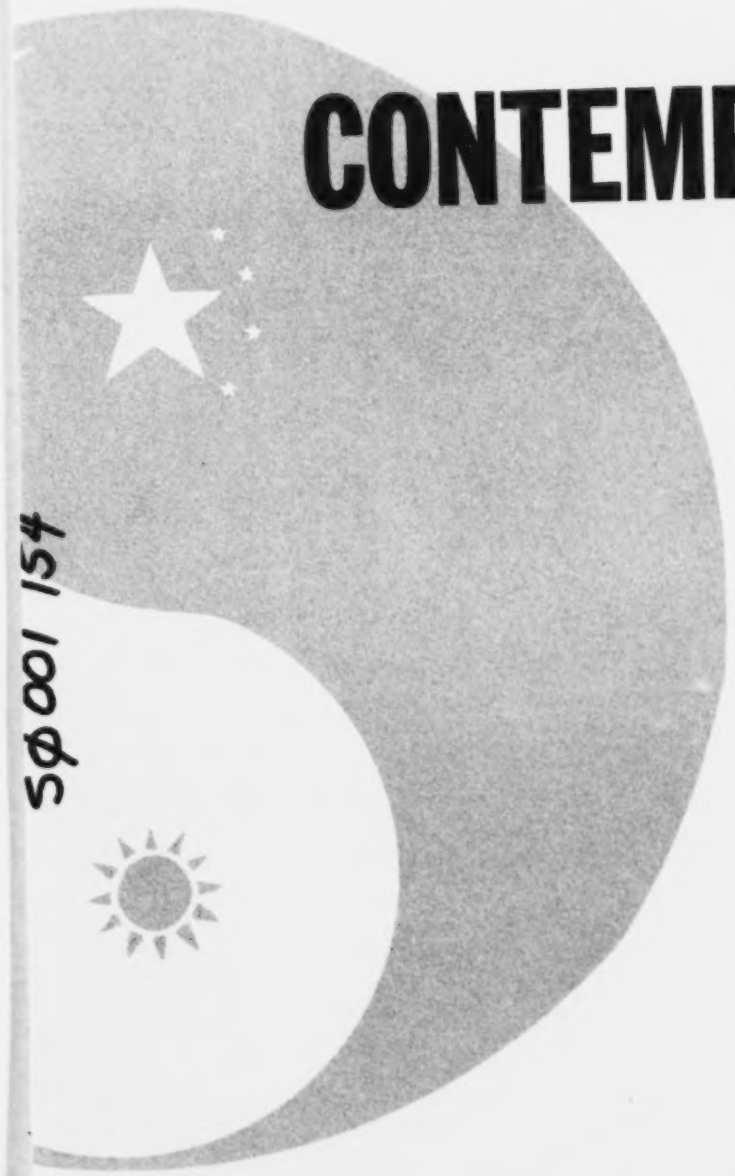
AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO



CONTEMPORARY CHINA

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

1

Cover: The Yin and the Yang represent the harmonious balance of Nature which alone makes possible man's life on the Earth. The Yin and the Yang are the negative and the positive, female and male, dark and light powers typified in the Earth and the Sky, the great dual forces which control the Universe. Their inseparability is symbolized by the circle equally divided by the curved line.

PREFACE

In the three years since our original *Annotated Guide to Modern China* appeared, a considerable volume of new material has been published. The ebbing of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's concurrent efforts to reorder its foreign relations, and the sudden, if uncertain, truce in the Sino-Soviet dispute have brought the question of U.S.-China relations to new prominence. The changed U.N. vote in 1970, and indications of new flexibility in official U.S. policy, heighten the need for public understanding of contemporary China and the motives and actions of American policy.

The wealth of published material now available places a heavy burden on anyone attempting to inform himself, or to inform others, about China and U.S.-China relations. This new Annotated Guide—enlarged, updated, and substantially re-written—is designed to facilitate the selection of books and journals by the non-specialist. It is intended as an introduction, not a catalogue; many excellent general works necessarily have been omitted, as have most specialized scholarly studies. Special effort has been made to include volumes that are among the best of their type, are generally available for purchase, and contribute to a variety of views. There were, of course, differences of opinion within our Publications Review Committee, and the selection does not reflect unanimous judgment by all its members.

Most books listed in the *Guide* contain their own bibliographies, and the reader is advised to refer to them for additional suggestions; an extensive but unannotated list of both books and journal articles is found in *A Bibliography of Secondary English Language Literature on Contemporary Chinese Politics*, by Michel C. Oksenberg *et al* (East Asia Institute, Columbia University, 1970, 127 pp., $2.00). Educators may wish to consult *A Critical Guide to Curriculum Units and Audio-Visual Materials on China* issued by the National Committee in 1968, and currently being revised.

Books and journals listed in the Guide should *not* be ordered from the National Committee. Local book stores normally can order items not locally stocked. Suppliers of Mainland China materials are noted in the periodicals section (X), as is the Chinese Information Service which can provide publications from the Republic of China (Taiwan).

The National Committee extends special thanks to Suzanne Pepper for her fine efforts in writing the original draft of this edition; responsibility for the final selections and wording of the annotations, however, rests with the Committee. We are indebted to our Publications Review Committee (Albert Feuerwerker, Chairman; Carl Riskin; Seymour Topping; and Richard Walker); to Robert Scalapino, my predecessor as Chairman of the National Committee; and to many Committee members for their comments and advice. Finally, I want to thank Ann Ogburn and other members of the Committee's New York staff, for preparing the manuscript for publication.

ALEXANDER ECKSTEIN

Chairman

January, 1971

4

AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO CONTEMPORARY CHINA

CONTENTS

Preface *page*

I. Background Readings
- a) Reference and source books 5
- *b) Texts and historical studies* 6
- c) Biographies and writings 9

II. The Communist Rise to Power 12

III. First-hand Impressions 18

IV. State and Society 22

V. Economic Studies 29

VI. Military Studies 33

VII. The Republic of China on Taiwan 35

VIII. China in World Politics
- a) General 39
- b) Sino-Soviet relations 42

IX. U.S.-China Relations 44

X. Periodicals on China
- a) General 52
- b) Republic of China (Taiwan) 54
- c) People's Republic of China 55

Appendices
- Author Index 57
- Guide to Pronunciation of Chinese 59

I. BACKGROUND READINGS

a) Reference and source books

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF REPUBLICAN CHINA

Vol. I:	Ai - Ch'u, 1967	483 pp. $20.00
Vol. II:	Dalai - Ma, 1968	481 pp. $20.00
Vol. III:	Mao - Wu, 1970	471 pp. $25.00

HOWARD L. BOORMAN, ed.
New York: Columbia University Press

This three-volume series contains some 600 biographical articles on prominent Chinese of the Republican period, 1911-1949. The essays, contributed by scholars both Chinese and Western, are of varying but generally high quality, and include entries on most Chinese figures currently in the news. Biographies for surnames beginning with "Y", and a full bibliography of the sources used, will comprise a fourth volume not yet published.

ESSENTIAL WORKS OF CHINESE COMMUNISM

WINBERG CHAI, ed.
New York: Pica Press, 1970 464 pp. $7.00

Primarily for the non-specialist, this collection of 31 basic documents spanning the past five decades provides a useful introduction to the study of Chinese Communism. The volume contains an introduction by the editor outlining the history of Communism in China, and explanatory comments accompany each document. Many of the selections, e.g. the best known writings of Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, and Lin Piao, also appear in other works listed in this *Guide*. Included are the Constitutions of the People's Republic and of the Chinese Communist Party, and various resolutions issued by the Central Committee of the Party.

SOURCES OF CHINESE TRADITION

WM. THEODORE DE BARY, WING-TSIT CHAN, and BURTON WATSON, eds.
New York: Columbia University Press, 1964

Vol. I	564 pp.	$3.50 Paper
Vol. II	314 pp.	$2.50 Paper

Excerpts from Chinese literature, both classical and contemporary,

are brought together in twenty-nine chapters ranging in subject matter from antiquity and the Confucian tradition (Vol. I) to modern nationalism and the theory and practice of Chinese Communism (Vol. II). In an attempt to represent all dimensions of Chinese thought, the compilers have included articles on the social, political, philosophical, and religious heritage. A valuable collection for both the general reader and the serious student of Chinese history.

THE CHINA READER

Vol. I:	IMPERIAL CHINA	287 pp.	$1.95 Paper
Vol. II:	REPUBLICAN CHINA	369 pp.	$1.95 Paper
Vol. III:	COMMUNIST CHINA	647 pp.	$2.45 Paper

FRANZ SCHURMANN and ORVILLE SCHELL, eds.
New York: Random House, 1967

In these three volumes the editors have assembled extracts from a wide range of primary and secondary sources. The selections, which include a wealth of descriptive material and a variety of viewpoints, are linked together and analyzed in introductory comments. While the editorial choices and annotations give the impression of hasty preparation, Volume III has been called "the best popular compilation of writing about the People's Republic to have appeared so far". A valuable source of background material for anyone with a general interest in Chinese history and contemporary Asian affairs.

b) Texts and historical studies

MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION
JEROME CHEN
New York: Oxford University Press, 1967 419 pp. $2.95 Paper

Intended as a "dispassionate analysis of Mao's life and times" from his childhood through 1949, Professor Chen's book examines the history of the Chinese Revolution in relation to Mao's personal experience, the nature of Chinese society in the 1920's and 1930's, and the development of the Maoist pattern of revolutionary warfare. There are chapters on the first Kuomintang-Communist united front; the schism between the two parties from 1927-1937; the Long March; the second united front during

the Anti-Japanese War; and the Civil War, 1945-1949. Included also are translations of 37 poems written by Mao.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CHINA
O. EDMUND CLUBB
New York: Columbia University Press, 1966 470 pp. $2.75 Paper

Written by a retired United States foreign service officer with some 20 years of experience in the Far East, this political history of China covers the period from the decline and fall of the Manchu Dynasty through the first four years of Communist rule. The book provides a general introduction to the people and processes that have dominated 20th century Chinese history, and contains a chronology of major events, maps, and a bibliography. An informative work for the general reader or student.

A HISTORY OF CHINA
WOLFRAM EBERHARD
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969 367 pp. $2.95 Paper

This excellent introduction to Chinese history traces the main currents of China's social and cultural development from prehistoric times to the present. It constitutes, in Professor Eberhard's words, a "new synthesis" of information about China's past, focusing on broad trends and cultural development rather than historical events and personalities. Called "daring and iconoclastic" when first published in 1950, *A HISTORY OF CHINA* has become a standard work in the field.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA
JOHN K. FAIRBANK
New York: Viking Press, 1958 369 pp. $1.85 Paper

Based on the assumption that a successful U.S. China policy "must take full account of China's own process of social change", Professor Fairbank, often considered the father of America's China scholarship, presents a general survey of China's historical development and political traditions. The contemporary Communist regime is analyzed in the immediate context of its rise to power and against a backdrop of Chinese history from ancient times to the present. Originally published in 1948,

this book has become *de rigueur* for the beginning student of Chinese history and politics.

A HISTORY OF EAST ASIAN CIVILIZATION

Vol. I: EAST ASIA: THE GREAT TRADITION
EDWIN O. REISCHAUER and JOHN K. FAIRBANK
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958 739 pp. $10.95

Vol. II: EAST ASIA: THE MODERN TRANSFORMATION
JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O. REISCHAUER,
and ALBERT M. CRAIG
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1965 955 pp. $12.95

Developed from lectures given at Harvard by the three historians, this two-volume work is probably the most intelligent and comprehensive text on East Asian history yet produced in the United States. It is used both as a reference for the scholar and in introductory courses on Asian history. Volume I outlines the development of Chinese, Korean, and Japanese history up to the 19th century. The central theme of Volume II, which covers the period from the mid-19th century to the present, is the transformation of the traditional societies of China and Japan in response to the challenge of Western expansion. It contains an introductory chapter on early Western contacts with Asia beginning in the 16th century, and chapters on colonialism and nationalism among China's neighbors in Southeast and Central Asia.

TO CHANGE CHINA: WESTERN ADVISERS IN CHINA, 1620-1960

JONATHAN SPENCE
Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1969 335 pp. $2.65 Paper

From among the hundreds of "Western advisers" who have labored in China, Mr. Spence has chosen to write about sixteen whose careers spanned four centuries from the early 1600's to the mid-20th century. The author examines not only their personal contributions, but also the complex motives that brought men such as the Jesuit missionary Adam Schall, revolutionary organizer Mikhail Borodin, and the American General Joseph Stilwell to China. This readable book will be of value to anyone interested in the history of Western contact with China or

concerned about the problems that arise when representatives of the West, confident that their civilization has much to offer, choose to labor in foreign lands.

c) Biographies and writings

LIN PIAO: THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF CHINA'S NEW RULER
MARTIN EBON
New York: Stein and Day, 1970 378 pp. $10.00

This book contains a biographical essay on the life of Lin Piao, Mao's heir-designate, together with selections from his major writings and speeches. Included also are short biographical sketches of other key figures who comprise China's top leadership, including Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, General Huang Yung-sheng, Yeh Chien-ying and several others. Although most writings are from the years 1966 to 1969, they include excerpts from Lin's handbook of tactical instructions to his troops (1946) and the full text of his famous "Long Live the Victory of People's War" (1965). As the publisher's synopsis candidly admits, the book is of value largely because so little information about Lin Piao is currently available in the West.

MAO TSE-TUNG: AN ANTHOLOGY OF HIS WRITINGS
ANNE FREMANTLE, ed.
New York: New American Library (Mentor Books), 1962
297 pp. $.95 Paper

This is a short collection of several of Mao Tse-tung's political, military, and philosophical writings. Included are selections from "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains" (1928), "Strategic Problems in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla War" (1938), "On Protracted War" (1938), "On Coalition Government" (1945), and "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" (1949). The volume also contains brief explanatory notes and an introductory essay by the editor. For the general reader, this book is a useful guide to some of Mao's best-known works.

HU SHIH AND THE CHINESE RENAISSANCE: LIBERALISM IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION, 1917-1937
JEROME B. GRIEDER
Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1970 420 pp. $12.50

Educated at Cornell and Columbia Universities, and China's Ambassador to Washington (1938-1942), Hu Shih was perhaps more familiar with the United States, and more widely known here, than any other Chinese scholar. This well-written biography analyzes both his intellectual development and the implications of his ideas for liberal reform in China. An additional chapter covers Hu's later years when his reputation gradually declined; at the end of his life he was at once vilified by the Communists on the mainland and largely ignored in Taiwan, a fate similar to that of the liberal ideals he had previously espoused.

CHOU EN-LAI: CHINA'S GRAY EMINENCE
KAI-YU HSU
New York: Doubleday, 1968 233 pp. $1.75 Paper

Like the biography of Lin Piao (above), this book is useful primarily because so little information about Chou is generally available. The volume outlines the events of Chou's life and, in the process, spans the history of the Chinese Communist Party. Lack of hard data often makes it necessary for the author to rely on anecdotes and speculation, but he concludes that Chou En-lai is a natural administrator and diplomat—two propositions that go far toward explaining Chou's value to, and survival among, the top leadership in China.

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG
MAO TSE-TUNG
Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1961-1965, $10.00 the 4 vol. set
$ 2.75 @ vol. Paper

This is the official English translation, edited by the Committee for the Publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The most complete selection of Mao's works currently available in English, it is the basic source for understanding Mao's thought. It should be noted that the 1951 Chinese language edition, upon which this translation is based, contains num-

erous revisions and emendations of the original published text. For a one-volume condensation of the Peking edition, see the SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG, abridged by Bruno Shaw: Harper Colophon Books, 1970, 434 pages.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK
ROBERT PAYNE
New York: Weybright and Talley, 1969 338 pp. $10.00

This new and generally critical biography attempts to "divorce Chiang Kai-shek from the legend, to see him as he really was and not as his propagandists saw him". Mr. Payne, who lived in China from 1941-45, focuses on the period from 1927 to 1948 when the Generalissimo was at the height of his power; but the two concluding chapters on the little-studied topic of political life in Taiwan under Nationalist rule are of special interest. An interesting and readable narrative. (The best known work attributed to Chiang, first published in English in 1947, is CHINA'S DESTINY AND CHINA'S ECONOMIC THEORY, with notes and commentary by Philip Jaffe: Roy Publishers, 1947, 347 pp.)

MAO TSE-TUNG: A BIOGRAPHY
STUART R. SCHRAM
New York: Pelican Books, 1967 351 pp. $1.65 Paper

This carefully written biography of Mao Tse-tung begins with a sketch of his boyhood and student days. It concentrates, however, on the three decades from the establishment of the Communist Party in the early 1920's to the Communist victory in 1949. Concluding chapters outline the period from 1949 to the Cultural Revolution. Schram identifies two basic themes, "revolutionary voluntarism" and "militant nationalism", which he suggests have dominated all of Mao's thought and work since the beginning of his career. For a documentary presentation and analysis of Mao's political thought see, by the same author, THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF MAO TSE-TUNG: Praeger, 1969, 319 pp.

SUN YAT-SEN: HIS LIFE AND ITS MEANING
LYON SHARMAN
Stanford, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1968 520 pp. $2.95 Paper

First published in 1934, this book remains indispensable for an understanding of the father of the Chinese Revolution. Mrs. Sharman, who lived in China as a child, wrote to preserve a knowledge of an historic figure who had "lived so spectacularly in the world's eye". Toward this end, she sought to demolish the hero-legend which his successors erected in his name in order to legitimize their own rule. For a recent, scholarly study of Sun's life and role in Chinese politics through 1905, drawing upon new Chinese, Japanese and Western sources, see: Harold Z. Schiffrin, SUN YAT-SEN AND THE ORIGINS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION: University of California Press, 1968.

II. THE COMMUNIST RISE TO POWER

CHINA ON THE EVE OF THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER
A. DOAK BARNETT
New York: Praeger, 1963 371 pp. $2.95 Paper

The 23 eyewitness reports which make up this volume describe and analyze social, economic, and political conditions in China during the final years of the Civil War between the Communists and the Chiang Kai-shek government. As a correspondent and a Fellow of the Institute of Current World Affairs, the author travelled extensively in China between 1947-1949; the reports are based on his interviews with officials, personal observations, and local documents. Barnett's view is that the "Communists would not have been able to achieve victory in China if the old regime and society had not virtually disintegrated in the late 1940's."

CHINA SHAKES THE WORLD
JACK BELDEN
New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970 524 pp. $8.50

First published in 1949, CHINA SHAKES THE WORLD recounts the story of the Chinese Revolution primarily in terms of its meaning for the Chinese people and the peasantry in particular. A war correspondent

with many years experience in China, Burma, and North Africa, Jack Belden returned to China in 1946 to cover the Civil War. The stories he gathered as he travelled in both Communist and Nationalist controlled areas illustrate the reasons for the wide popular support for the Communist Movement. This work has been considered one of the American classics on the Chinese Revolution.

PEKING DIARY: 1948-1949
DERK BODDE
Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Publications, 1967 288 pp. $.95 Paper

Originally published in 1950, this short volume is an eye-witness account of events in the city of Peking between August, 1948 and August, 1949. In Peking at the time as a Fulbright Research Fellow, Professor Bodde kept this daily chronicle of his observations and impressions as he witnessed the final collapse of the Kuomintang government, the seige and takeover of Peking by Communist forces, and the growth of a new order. The diary is interesting as a personal account of life in the "cultural and political heart of China" during a crucial year in that nation's history.

STALIN'S FAILURE IN CHINA: 1924-1927
CONRAD BRANDT
New York: W. W. Norton, 1958 226 pp. $1.95 Paper

This book traces the complexities of Stalin's involvement in China in the 1920's and his unsuccessful efforts to manipulate both the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party. Brandt also examines the Trotsky argument with Stalin over the China question, and young Mao's compromises and conflicts with the Stalin line. For both the general reader and the student with a special interest in this period.

THE COMMUNIST CONQUEST OF CHINA: A HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1945-1949
LIONEL MAX CHASSIN
Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1965 264 pp. $5.95

Written by a French Air Force general and first published in France in 1952, this summary of major political and military events during the

Civil War is based primarily on reports from the French intelligence mission in China. Although the author is mainly concerned with the military history of the period, he includes an assessment of social and political factors underlying the defeat of Chinese government troops by the Communists. The book is clearly written and intended for the general reader.

MAO'S CHINA: PARTY REFORM DOCUMENTS, 1942-1944
BOYD COMPTON, ed. and translator
Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1966 278 pp. $2.95 Paper

A collection of important speeches, articles, and resolutions originally published in Chinese as a handbook for the Reform Movement within the Chinese Communist Party, 1942-1944. In a well-written introduction, the translator emphasizes the importance of the Reform Movement as a Chinese product unrelated to the Soviet Russian experience. The Movement was launched in an effort to cope with problems resulting from the Party's rapid expansion in its guerrilla base areas during WW II, and to educate the entire membership in the principles of Mao Tse-tung's version of Communism. These documents assist both the student and general reader to understand the objectives and techniques of reform and control within the Chinese Communist Party.

FANSHEN: A DOCUMENTARY OF REVOLUTION IN A CHINESE VILLAGE
WILLIAM HINTON
New York: Random House, 1968 637 pp. $2.95 Paper

This case study is a compelling account of events in one village undergoing land reform under the direction of the Communist Party, based on the author's own observations there between March and August, 1948. Some of Hinton's generalizations have been questioned, but his study is particularly valuable as a unique source of information on land reform and Communist leadership in rural China. *FANSHEN* provides insight not only into the Communist rise to power, but also into the nature and problems of Communist rule in China, and the effects on individual Chinese peasants.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION
HAROLD R. ISAACS
New York: Atheneum Books, 1966 392 pp. $2.95 Paper

This is a detailed account of the Kuomintang-Communist alliance in the 1920's, and of the near-destruction of the Chinese Communist Party in 1927 as a result of its adherence to Russian-dictated policies. The author, a journalist in China during the period he described, wrote from a Trotskyite viewpoint and therefore equally denounced the Kuomintang, the Comintern, and the rural-based Kiangsi Soviet of 1927-1934. The book concentrates, however, on the period 1925-1927, and describes often in sanguinary detail the events of those years. An engrossing story for anyone interested in the history of the Chinese Communist movement.

PEASANT NATIONALISM AND COMMUNIST POWER: THE EMERGENCE OF REVOLUTIONARY CHINA 1937-1945
CHALMERS JOHNSON
Stanford, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1966 256 pp. $2.95 Paper

Based largely on Japanese military archives, this study attributes the ultimate victory of the Chinese Communists to their successful leadership of the peasantry in the anti-Japanese Resistance, 1937-1945. The nationalist-inspired guerrilla movement provided the Communists with the mass popular support they had not previously been able to obtain. Although there has been criticism of Professor Johnson's heavy reliance on Japanese military sources and of his emphasis on "nationalism" as the basis of the Communist appeal to the peasantry, the book is noteworthy for its detailed description of the Chinese Communist resistance effort during WW II. Included also is a comparative chapter on guerrilla resistance in wartime Yugoslavia.

THE KUOMINTANG DEBACLE OF 1949: CONQUEST OR COLLAPSE?
PICHON P. Y. LOH, ed.
Boston: D. C. Heath and Co., 1966 114 pp. $2.25 Paper

One in a series of Columbia University studies in "Problems in Asian Civilizations", this collection of short extracts from the writings of scholars and statesmen highlights the factors which contributed to the

defeat of the Kuomintang government in 1948. "The sources in this volume are selected for the rationally compelling interpretations they evince on the major positions taken on this subject" and for their "controversial viewpoints"; the positions of Kuomintang officials, Chinese Communist leaders, and Western observers are all represented. A good general introduction to a much-disputed subject.

THE MANDATE OF HEAVEN: RECORD OF A CIVIL WAR, CHINA, 1945-1949
JOHN F. MELBY
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1968 313 pp. $10.00

For the interested layman as well as the scholar, this book is Mr. Melby's personal record of his observations and experiences as a United States foreign service officer in China during the Chinese Civil War. The diary is published together with subsequent explanatory notes, introductory comments, and an epilogue. Of special interest in these comments is the author's inclination to compare conditions in Vietnam today with the situation in China during the Civil War years. The book is enhanced by the photographs of Henri Cartier-Bresson.

CHINESE COMMUNISM
ROBERT C. NORTH
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966 254 pp. $2.45 Paper

A very general and easy-to-read survey of the origins and growth of Communism in China. Beginning with an outline of Chinese history in the late 18th and 19th centuries, Professor North goes on to summarize the history of the Chinese Communist Party, specific periods of which are analyzed more fully in several other works listed in this section. The book also contains a brief sketch of the post-1949 period and many excellent photographs.

TWO KINDS OF TIME
GRAHAM PECK
Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967 353 pp. $2.25 Paper

This account of wartime China, 1940-1945, describes in human terms the growing war-weariness, impoverishment, and demoralization

of the country during the latter years of its struggle with Japan. The author was first a traveller in China, then a worker in the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in the Northwest, and finally an official in the United States Office of War Information in Kwangsi after Pearl Harbor. In this "casebook of social pathology" he portrays in vivid fashion the nature of the pre-Communist ruling class in China, and thus provides a framework within which the objectives of the Chinese Communists can be evaluated. Illustrated with sketches and maps by the author.

CHINESE COMMUNISM AND THE RISE OF MAO
BENJAMIN I. SCHWARTZ
New York: Harper Torchbook, 1962 258 pp. $1.95 Paper

A study of the Chinese Communist Party in terms of its doctrines and internal political relations, this book traces the development of Chinese Communism from its origins in 1919 to the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung in the 1930's. The author's conclusion, that the Maoist political strategy was not planned in Moscow and that circumstances forced the Soviets "to provide a facade of rationalization for this new experience", aroused heated controversy when the book first appeared in 1951. The controversy was pursued in a series of articles by Professor Schwartz and Karl A. Wittfogel in issues No. 1 and 2 of *THE CHINA QUARTERLY*, 1960.

RED STAR OVER CHINA
EDGAR SNOW
New York: Grove Press, 1961 529 pp. $1.75 Paper

In 1936, Edgar Snow travelled to the blockaded Communist areas in northwest China where he met and interviewed Mao Tse-tung and other Communist leaders. On the basis of his interviews and observations during three months in the Northwest, Snow wrote the first substantive account of Mao's life and of the rural Communist movement to reach the outside world. First published in 1938, *RED STAR* was initially a journalistic scoop, but has remained an invaluable source of information on the early years of Chinese Communism.

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT: A REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 1945
LYMAN P. VAN SLYKE, ed.
Stanford, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1968 274 pp. $2.95 Paper

Prepared by the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department and completed in mid-1945, this concise history of the Chinese Communist movement emphasizes the period of the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945. First declassified in 1949, the report was not made generally available to the public until published in the present edition. Despite its natural anti-Communist bias, THE CHINESE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT is useful "as a convenient and remarkably objective summary of the Communist movement during the Sino-Japanese War, and as a source of specific military, political, and economic information about Communist-held areas in this period."

THUNDER OUT OF CHINA
THEODORE H. WHITE and ANNALEE JACOBY
New York: Apollo Editions, 1961 331 pp. $2.50 Paper

The authors of this well-known volume were correspondents in China during World War II. In contrast to Chalmers Johnson's account of Chinese Communist growth during this period (*PEASANT NATIONALISM AND COMMUNIST POWER,* page 15), Theodore White and Annalee Jacoby describe the confusion and demoralization which characterized the Kuomintang government. Originally published in 1946, the book captures the patriotic fervor which galvanized the nation after the fall of Shanghai in 1937, only to deteriorate in the years of military stalemate and political neglect that followed. Included are vivid accounts of the migration of government and populace into the hinterland before the advancing Japanese troops, the disintegration of the government armies, and the tragic Honan famine of 1943.

III. FIRST-HAND IMPRESSIONS

TWO INNOCENTS IN RED CHINA
JACQUES HEBERT and PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU
New York: Oxford University Press, 1968 152 pp. $5.50

Hebert and Trudeau describe the joys and trials of a trip to China in

September and October, 1960. Their account of visits to factories and communes, the countryside, and Peking makes entertaining reading. Originally published in 1960 in French, this amusing travelogue is of interest in light of Mr. Trudeau's successful efforts as Prime Minister of Canada to establish diplomatic relations between his country and the People's Republic of China.

LOVE AND HATE IN CHINA

HANS KONINGSBERGER

New York: Signet Press, 1967 150 pp. $.75 Paper

Despite the deceptive title, this is a reasonably balanced account of the author's observations during a brief trip to China in 1965. The author is not a specialist on China, and does not claim to have had access to all areas of the country, but he vividly describes the "typical" daily lives of people in communes and cities. His perceptive descriptions of the sights and sounds of Peking and Shanghai, the countryside as he viewed it from a Chinese train window, conversations with factory workers and farmers convey a sense of Chinese reality to the Western reader.

ESCAPE FROM RED CHINA

ROBERT LOH

New York: Coward-McCann, 1962 378 pp. $5.75

Born and raised in Shanghai, but educated and now living in the U.S., the author narrates his experiences as a professor of political science at Shanghai University and then as a manager of flour mills during the early 1950's. He outlines in generally critical terms various campaigns which he observed and participated in, designed by the new Communist regime to reform intellectuals, businessmen, government bureaucrats, and workers. He describes the techniques used by the government to accomplish the transition to socialism among Shanghai's businessmen and industrialists.

CHINA OBSERVED
COLIN MACKERRAS and NEALE HUNTER
New York: Praeger, 1968 194 pp. $6.50

The authors, both Australians, spent two years in China between August, 1964, and April, 1967, as teachers of English at the Foreign Languages Institutes in Peking and Shanghai. They present a general description of Chinese life as they observed it, first under "normal" circumstances and then during the Cultural Revolution. There are chapters on the family, students, religion, the arts, and the Cultural Revolution in Shanghai. Of special interest are the final chapters in which the authors reveal their own feelings about China; these chapters could profitably be read together with Spence's *TO CHANGE CHINA* (Section I of the *Guide*). For an expanded account of the Cultural Revolution in Shanghai, see Neale Hunter's *SHANGHAI JOURNAL:* Praeger, 1969.

THE RED BOOK AND THE GREAT WALL: AN IMPRESSION OF MAO'S CHINA
ALBERTO MORAVIA
New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1968 170 pp. $1.95 Paper

Mr. Moravia, a well-known Italian writer, looks at China through the eyes of a philosopher and humanist rather than those of a scholar or journalist. His book is based on a short trip to China during the Cultural Revolution. Despite his prior lack of familiarity with China, he exhibits insights into the motivations of a nation where poverty has become a respected way of life and the little red book a "substitute for conscience". The subjective nature of this work, and the author's constant use of Western parallels to describe China, make this an unusual book.

THE WILTING OF THE HUNDRED FLOWERS: THE CHINESE INTELLIGENTSIA UNDER MAO
FU-SHENG MU
New York: Praeger, 1963 324 pp. $2.95 Paper

The author, a Chinese who wrote under a pseudonym, studied and worked in Great Britain and the United States for twelve years; he returned to China in 1957 to join in the work of industrialization, but left

not quite a year later when circumstances turned out to be rather different from what he expected. Here he presents a critical analysis of the Communist regime, emphasizing its effect on intellectuals.

THE THREE BANNERS OF CHINA
MARK RIBOUD
New York: The Macmillan Company, 1966 216 pp. $12.50

An excellent photographic introduction to contemporary life in China, this book is the result of two visits by Mr. Riboud in 1957 and 1965. Although some scenes could grace any travel poster, the majority are portraits of everyday life and support the photographer's contention that "the unstudied gesture, the unguarded expression, was worth more than a dozen 'explanations'." He vividly portrays many aspects of human life in a country where scarcity has been the general norm.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER
EDGAR SNOW
New York: Random House, 1962 810 pp. $13.00

A generally favorable panorama of China as the author saw it in 1960, written by the American journalist who first interviewed Mao and the Chinese Communist leaders in 1936. Many of the chapters contain interesting accounts of daily life, while others examine China's economic and political development. Although diverse in content and somewhat rambling in style, the book is a very readable mixture of travelogue, social analysis, and reminiscences about earlier days spent in China. Contains a number of useful statistical appendices.

THIS IS COMMUNIST CHINA
ROBERT TRUMBULL, ed.
New York: David McKay Company, 1968 174 pp. $5.95

Mr. Trumbull, a *NEW YORK TIMES* foreign correspondent, has integrated the first-hand reports of Japanese journalists and scholars sent on a 3-month tour of China by a Japanese newspaper into this account of conditions in late 1966 and early 1967. The volume enables the Western reader to evaluate the quality of Japanese reporting which provided most of the world's news stories on the early stages of the

Cultural Revolution. The diverse reports in the book (including chapters on the Cultural Revolution, living conditions, the social position of women, and China's warfare potential) have a real-life quality lacking in most news stories from, or about, China; this is a result of the relative freedom which the team enjoyed, as well as the members' ability to read and speak Chinese.

IV. STATE AND SOCIETY

CHINESE COMMUNIST POLITICS IN ACTION

A. DOAK BARNETT, ed.
Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1969 620 pp. $3.95 Paper

This volume consists of eleven essays originally presented at a 1967 conference on the Chinese political system. Although aimed primarily at a scholarly audience, these essays also are of value to the layman. Topics covered include the historical roots of current policies and political organization; the characteristics and problems of leadership at the local level; techniques of political control in the countryside; and policies toward youth, the bourgeoisie, and the workers. The volume is a major contribution toward the understanding of social and political development in modern China.

CHINA AFTER THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
New York: Vintage Books, Random House, 1970
247 pp. $1.95 Paper

Most of the contributors to this book, which focuses on the causes and consequences of the Cultural Revolution, are China specialists from England, Canada, and Australia. Articles are grouped into four sections and drawn together in a general introduction by Dick Wilson. The first section deals with major events and stages of the Cultural Revolution; section two considers its impact on the Chinese economy and the economic policies seemingly at issue during the Cultural Revolution. Articles in the third section examine major aspects of China's foreign policy and, in the last, C. H. G. Oldham evaluates Mao's policies in the field of

scientific education. Useful material for both the general reader and the specialist.

CHINA'S CULTURAL LEGACY AND COMMUNISM
RALPH C. CROZIER, ed.
New York: Praeger, 1970 313 pp. $3.50 Paper

This large anthology of selections from the works of both Western and Chinese Communist writers is intended to illustrate official policies and attitudes of the Communist government toward China's traditional culture. The selections, which vary in style and quality, are organized in sections on the cultural legacy, history and archaeology, philosophy, religion, language and literature, the performing arts, painting, architecture, and science. An epilogue deals with the Cultural Revolution. In a short but useful introduction, the editor traces Chinese Communist cultural policy from the 1930's through the early 1960's. The value of the collection is weakened by the brevity of Professor Croizer's own commentary, and the vast number of selections involved. For a careful study of one of the book's concerns, see Ralph Croizier, TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN MODERN CHINA: SCIENCE, NATIONALISM, AND THE TENSIONS OF CULTURAL CHANGE: Harvard University Press, 1968.

CHINA IN CRISIS

Vol. I, in two books: CHINA'S HERITAGE AND THE COMMUNIST POLITICAL SYSTEM
Ping-ti Ho and Tang Tsou, eds. 803 pp. $3.95 each Paper

Vol. II: CHINA'S POLICIES IN ASIA AMERICA'S ALTERNATIVES
Tang Tsou, ed. 484 pp. $3.95 Paper

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968

This two-volume work contains the writings of many of America's foremost China scholars. The articles and commentaries were originally prepared for two conferences held in February, 1967, and are generally, although not exclusively, addressed to a scholarly audience. Book One of Volume I focuses on the conditions which led to the Communist victory in China and examines the Communist political system within

the context of Chinese political tradition. Book Two includes analyses of the Chinese political system, the Cultural Revolution, and fluctuations in China's economic development. (Volume II, dealing with China's foreign policy, is discussed in Section IX of this *Guide*.)

PARTY LEADERSHIP AND REVOLUTIONARY POWER IN CHINA

JOHN WILSON LEWIS, ed.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970 422 pp. $2.95 Paper

This is the first volume published by the new Contemporary China Institute of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Twelve essays, written by British and American scholars for a 1968 conference on the Chinese Communist Party, are bound together by several central issues: the problems of political leadership, power, and revolution that have governed the development of the Chinese Communist Party. Individual essays examine the influence of the past, the origins of the Maoist myth, factionalism within the Central Committee, leadership problems after land reform, policies toward intellectuals, and Army-Party relations in light of the Cultural Revolution. See also Prof. Lewis' earlier study, LEADERSHIP IN COMMUNIST CHINA: Cornell Univ. Press, 1963.

THOUGHT REFORM AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TOTALISM: A STUDY OF "BRAINWASHING" IN CHINA

ROBERT J. LIFTON

New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1961 510 pp. $2.95 Paper

In this psychiatric study of "brainwashing", or thought reform, in China during the early 1950's, the author uses Western psychological concepts to analyze the reform process. The book is written in an easily comprehensible style appropriate for the general reader as well as the specialist. Although Professor Lifton's study would now benefit from an evaluation of the long term effects of this mechanism of "social control and individual change", it remains the most important analysis of Chinese Communist thought reform techniques.

CHINA UNDER MAO: POLITICS TAKES COMMAND
RODERICK MACFARQUHAR, ed.
Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1966 525 pp. $3.95 Paper

This is a collection of 24 articles which originally appeared in THE CHINA QUARTERLY between 1960 and 1965. The articles vary in quality and complexity, but were selected because of their general appeal outside the QUARTERLY's immediate audience of academic specialists. In attempting comprehensive coverage, the editor has included articles on China's politics and organization, economic development, culture and society, and foreign relations. Many of the selections could serve as background reading for discussion groups on specific aspects of contemporary Chinese society.

PEKING AND THE NEW LEFT: AT HOME AND ABROAD
KLAUS MEHNERT
Berkeley: Center for Chinese Studies, University of California, 1969
156 pp. $4.00

Comprised of a 70-page essay and reprints of supporting documents, this small volume deals mainly with the activities of a leftist group in Hunan province; it also provides insight into the Cultural Revolution and its aftermath. The author defines the New Left both in China and elsewhere as "a spontaneous and often violent revolt of a section of the young generation against the existing values and the established order . . ." He suggests that there was no New Left in China when the Cultural Revolution began, that the Red Guards were not representative of a New Left as he defines it, but that a genuine New Left emerged in China as the Cultural Revolution receded. In the final chapter, Professor Mehnert examines briefly the generally favorable but sometimes ambivalent attitudes of China's leaders to the New Left in other countires, in contrast to their stern treatment of ultra-leftists at home.

REPORT FROM A CHINESE VILLAGE
JAN MYRDAL
New York: New American Library (Signet Books), 1965
397 pp. $1.25 Paper

This is a compilation of brief accounts of life in a small village in

Shensi Province, as told by local peasants during the author's one-month visit in late summer, 1962. The accounts have a somewhat official ring, and Mr. Myrdal offers little in the way of personal analysis. The book is useful primarily as an indication of official government policy as understood by the peasants and recounted to a foreign visitor.

CHINA: THE CONVULSIVE SOCIETY
MICHEL OKSENBERG
New York: Foreign Policy Association, Headline Series #203, 1970
78 pp. $1.00 Paper

This concise booklet is an excellent introduction to the Cultural Revolution and its impact on China's social and political life. Using five "belief systems" in contemporary China ("traditional, revolutionary, bureaucratic, technological and totalitarian") as the basis for analysis, Professor Oksenberg relates the rise of the Chinese Communist Party and its early years in power to the "Origins and Short-Run Effects" of the turbulent period from 1966-69. He then assesses the results of the Cultural Revolution in "systematic perspective". In the final chapter he investigates the foreign policy implications of China's domestic politics for both the United States and the People's Republic. A lucid essay for both students and the general reader.

THE SPIRIT OF CHINESE POLITICS
LUCIAN W. PYE
Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1968 255 pp. $2.95 Paper

Professor Pye develops an interpretation of Chinese politics concentrating on the "unique national and personality traits" which have shaped Chinese political culture from the Manchu dynasty to the present. The author is particularly concerned with those aspects of Chinese political culture that have the greatest bearing on modernization. He identifies the crisis of authority as the central theme underlying not only Chinese political life, but the society as a whole. The book has been criticized on a number of grounds, both factual and methodological, and the reader should keep in mind Professor Pye's own admonition that this is a "largely speculative essay".

IDEOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION IN COMMUNIST CHINA
FRANZ SCHURMANN
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1968 642 pp. $4.95 Paper

In this major study, Dr. Schurmann describes and analyzes the theory and form of organization in the People's Republic of China, with reference primarily to the 1950's. Chapters on the Party, government, bureaucratic management, the control system, urban organization, and rural administration provide some of the best introductions to these topics now available. Of particular interest is the 100 - page supplement to the second edition in which the author elaborates upon insights gained from the Cultural Revolution, and suggests that ideology and organization have proved less powerful in manipulating the society than he had originally thought. This highly regarded volume will perhaps be slow reading for those not familiar with the analytical categories and concepts of social science.

COMMUNISM AND CHINA: IDEOLOGY IN FLUX
BENJAMIN I. SCHWARTZ
New York: Atheneum, 1970 254 pp. $2.95 Paper

This collection of essays written betwen 1954 and 1967 is published together with a new introductory essay. The book focuses on the ideas, attitudes, and policies of leaders in China and elsewhere in the Communist world. Major contentions of the author are that there has been a general tendency toward "the disintegration of Marxist-Leninist ideology, that ideology has continued to play a significant role even in the course of its disintegration, and that the disintegration is itself a fact with enormous consequences." The essays include "The Maoist Image of World Order", "Upheavel in China", "Chinese Visions and American Policies", "Modernization and the Maoist Vision", and Some Comments on Sino-Soviet Polemies". A book for the general reader as well as the scholar.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNIST CHINA
JAMES R. TOWNSEND
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969 233 pp. $2.25 Paper

This is a detailed study of Chinese efforts to organize mass political

participation on a nation-wide scale. Professor Townsend first defines the meaning of political participation in theory and practice, and then examines the institutional forms, including various levels of the state structure and non-governmental organizations within which participation is exercised. In conclusion, the author summarizes and evaluates the major elements of mass participation in the People's Republic: small group activities, direct contact between cadres and the people, political education, the execution of Party policies and the mass movement. The book provides a good introduction to political life at the popular level in China.

CANTON UNDER COMMUNISM: PROGRAMS AND POLITICS IN A PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, 1949-1968
EZRA F. VOGEL
Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1969 448 pp. $13.95

Professor Vogel, a sociologist at Harvard, presents a detailed study of politics and administration in the province of Kwangtung and its capital city, Canton. The first major study to concentrate in depth on a single local area rather than the generalized whole of China, the book attempts to reconstruct the political history of Communist rule from the takeover of Canton in 1949 through land reform, the socialist transformation of the economy, the Great Leap Forward, and the Cultural Revolution. The author examines how basic programs and policies issued from above have been adapted by local leaders to conditions in Kwangtung. This unusually comprehensive book should remain a standard source of information in university classes for some time. It is clearly and carefully written, with little recourse to specialized social science terminology.

ANATOMY OF CHINA: AN INTRODUCTION TO ONE-QUARTER OF MANKIND
DICK WILSON
New York: Weybright and Talley, 1968 327 pp. $8.50

This volume is among the best introductions to the People's Republic for the general reader. Each of its three sections (society, economy, and diplomacy) summarizes a range of topics. Section one includes discussions of the peasantry, the proletariat, the bourgeoisie, the in-

tellectuals, family life, youth, and national minorities. Section two contains chapters on agriculture, population, industry, and science and technology, while section three deals with China's foreign relations. The book is a product of the author's experience in Hong Kong as editor of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, and of his first-hand observations as a visitor in China.

CHINESE COMMUNIST SOCIETY: THE FAMILY AND THE VILLAGE
C. K. YANG
Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1965 276 pp. $3.95 Paper

This volume contains two studies, THE CHINESE FAMILY IN THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION and A CHINESE VILLAGE IN EARLY COMMUNIST TRANSITION, published separately in 1959; both focus on the early years of Communist rule. The pre- and post-revolutionary contrast which the book provides contributes to an understanding of the transformation in two fundamental Chinese institutions: the family system and the peasant village. The book's value for the general reader is enhanced by the summaries which conclude each chapter.

MASS PERSUASION IN COMMUNIST CHINA
FREDERICK T.C. YU
New York: Praeger, 1964 186 pp. $5.00

Professor Yu describes China's system of mass communications in theory and in practice, and analyzes the system as an instrument of "mass ideological conversion". The press, radio, art and literature, wall newspapers, and films are examined in separate chapters, many of which would now benefit from discussion of the effects of the Cultural Revolution. For the general reader as well as the student.

V. ECONOMIC STUDIES

THE CHINESE ECONOMY UNDER COMMUNISM
NAI-RUENN CHEN and WALTER GALENSON
Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1969 250 pp. $7.95

Two economists from Cornell University, in a volume commissioned

by the Social Science Research Council, provide a concise, up-to-date review of the mainland economy. In the absence of official Peking statistics since 1960, the authors have carefully interpreted recent economic developments from other sources, but (unlike Miss Donnithorne, below) deal primarily with the policies and results, rather than the processes, of economic life in China. A long introductory chapter on "The Economic Heritage" before 1949 and an analysis of "Alternative Paths to Economic Development" are followed by chapters on the industrial sector, agriculture, population and employment, the control and allocation of resources, conditions of life and labor, foreign economic relations, and a concluding evaluation of "The Prospects for the Chinese Economy". Although billed as "readily comprehended by the non-economist", the book contains dozens of statistical tables and abundant economic data in the text, making it attractive primarily for the serious student of China or as a general reference.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM

AUDREY DONNITHORNE

New York: Praeger, 1967 592 pp. $13.50

This large volume by Miss Donnithorne, a British scholar now teaching at Australian National University, remains the most comprehensive study of economic organization in the People's Republic. Covering the period 1949-1963, but concentrating on events since 1957, the book can be heavy reading for the non-specialist; but unlike most other studies, it deals extensively with the character and workings of economic institutions, and thus provides unusual insights into China's development. Beginning with an analysis of collective agriculture, the author devotes subsequent chapters to water conservancy and electric power, industry and industrial labor, mining, transport, internal and foreign trade. The fiscal system, price policies, and economic planning each receive separate treatment, and the succinct statement of the author's "Conclusions" is a valuable overview for the general reader.

COMMUNIST CHINA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH AND FOREIGN TRADE
ALEXANDER ECKSTEIN
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966 366 pp. $8.50

Dr. Eckstein, Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan, presents a lucid, scholarly discussion of the Chinese economy, its pattern of development, and most specifically, of China's foreign economic relations and trade potential. Portions of the book are fairly technical, but Chapter Two provides a clear summary of Chinese economic developments up to 1966. Recommended for the layman and economist alike.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN COMMUNIST CHINA
ALEXANDER ECKSTEIN, WALTER GALENSON, TA-CHUNG LIU, eds.
Chicago: Aldine Press, 1968 757 pp. $17.50

Scholarly writings by twelve well-known economists cover topics such as population growth, agricultural organization and performance, industrial planning and management, capital formation, and foreign trade. This volume constitutes a representative survey of recent research on the Chinese economy, primarily for the economist or serious student of China.

A CONCISE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN CHINA (1840-1961)
FRANK H. H. KING
New York: Praeger, 1968 243 pp. $7.50

Designed for the general reader, this is a useful introduction to China's economic history during the past century, and a guide to other monographs in which relevant issues are discussed more fully. Professor King begins with a discussion of the reasons for China's failure to modernize, and then outlines major aspects of the traditional economy and the Western impact (1840-1895) upon it. Succeeding chapters cover China's attempts at economic modernization from 1896-1936, the great inflation of 1937-1949, and economic problems and policies of the People's Republic. The volume concludes with a survey of economic development in Taiwan.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA: 1368-1968
DWIGHT H. PERKINS
Chicago: Aldine Press, 1969 395 pp. $12.50

This interesting study of the relationship between population growth and the evolution of agricultural techniques fills a major gap in English-language scholarship on Chinese economic history. The result of a study commissioned by the Social Science Research Council, it lays a foundation for understanding China's traditional agricultural problems, and the solutions being devised to cope with them. The most technical portions are concentrated in 200 pages of appendices; the first half of the volume is appropriate for anyone with an interest in the subject.

PLANNING IN CHINESE AGRICULTURE: SOCIALIZATION IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, 1956-62
KENNETH W. WALKER
Chicago: Aldine Press, 1965 109 pp. $5.00

A technical but clear analysis of problems in the development of Chinese agricultural policy, with particular attention to the State's problems in assuring adequate production and control of organic fertilizers. Although now somewhat dated, the volume is a helpful introduction to Peking's agricultural policies and problems.

THE CHINESE ROAD TO SOCIALISM: ECONOMICS OF THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION
E. L. WHEELWRIGHT and BRUCE MCFARLANE
New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970 256 pp. $7.50

This is a collaborative work by two Australian academics both of whom have worked in China; one is a political scientist and the other an economist. The book is a somewhat superficial treatment of Chinese economic policies and their impact on the economy since 1957. Major emphasis is placed on the Cultural Revolution period from 1966 to 1968. The authors eschew the use of statistics and confine themselves to qualitative analysis and, unlike other Western writers, approach their subject from the viewpoint of the policy-makers in the People's Republic.

VI. MILITARY STUDIES

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY IN ACTION: THE KOREAN WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH

ALEXANDER L. GEORGE
New York: Columbia University Press, 1967 255 pp. $2.75 Paper

As part of a Rand Corporation study for the U.S. Air Force in 1951, the author interviewed approximately 300 Chinese captured during the Korean War. The objective of the inquiry was to determine "what motivated the Chinese soldiers and enabled them to fight so well". The book analyzes in detail the effectiveness of political commissars in maintaining the superiority of "men over weapons" in the Chinese army. In the last chapter, Dr. George describes the "swing to professionalism" which followed the Korean War, and the political difficulties faced by the PLA during the 1960's. A good case study in military sociology, informative for both general readers and scholars.

THE ROLE OF THE CHINESE ARMY

JOHN GITTINGS
New York: Oxford University Press, 1967 331 pp. $9.50

Covering the period 1946-1965, this volume examines the transformation of the Chinese Communist guerrilla forces into a professional army of national defense, and its later swing back toward the revolutionary model. The special emphasis on the political and social roles of the armed forces, together with chapters on military leadership, should be of interest to the general reader and scholar alike.

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

SAMUEL B. GRIFFITH
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967 398 pp. $10.95

In the first section of this book, one in a series on China commissioned by the Council on Foreign Relations, General Griffith traces the growth of the PLA from its origins through the end of the Korean War, highlighting the influence of the Chinese Communist Party. In the second section he evaluates the capabilities, both qualitative and quantitative,

of the Chinese armed forces. The book also contains brief biographies of the Marshals of the People's Republic and several organization charts.

CHINA AND THE BOMB
MORTON H. HALPERIN
New York: Praeger, 1965 166 pp. $2.25 Paper

This readable but now somewhat dated survey of Chinese nuclear strategy and potential, focuses on the implications for United States policy if China should develop either a modest or a major nuclear force. The book is written from the American viewpoint, presupposing this country's commitment to Taiwan and a policy of containment with respect to the People's Republic.

THE SECURITY OF CHINA: CHINESE APPROACHES TO PROBLEMS OF WAR AND STRATEGY
ARTHUR HUCK
New York: Columbia University Press, for the Institute of Strategic Studies, London, 1970 93 pp. $1.95 Paper

This short essay is the product of the author's two visits to China in 1965 and 1966, discussions at the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, and a culling of official Chinese statements. The book deals with the Chinese view of their country's strengths and weaknesses and of strategic threats to China's security; the significance of Lin Piao's important 1965 essay on people's war; the relationship between military matters and politics; and the differences between Chinese doctrines ('the atom bomb is a paper tiger') and actions with respect to nuclear weapons. Professor Huck concludes with some speculative comments on the direction that China might take in international affairs after Mao. On the whole, a balanced interpretation for the general reader.

MAO TSE-TUNG: BASIC TACTICS
MAO TSE-TUNG
translated and with an introduction by STUART SCHRAM
New York: Praeger, 1966 149 pp. $4.95

Dr. Schram has translated a series of lectures on tactics of guerrilla warfare delivered by Mao in 1938 at a training course for young guer-

rilla leaders. The lectures cover, among other things, tactics, organization, political education, hygiene, and recreation for the guerrilla fighters. In his introduction, the translator relates these lectures to historical events and to the development of Mao's military and political thought.

MAO TSE-TUNG ON GUERRILLA WARFARE
MAO TSE-TUNG
SAMUEL B. GRIFFITH, translator
New York: Praeger, 1961 114 pp. $5.95

This is a translation of a pamphlet written by Mao Tse-tung during the war against Japan. The translator, a former Marine Corps General who holds a Ph.D. in Chinese history from Oxford University, views Mao as having combined general guerrilla principles with traditional Chinese military wisdom. See also General Griffith's PEKING AND PEOPLE'S WARS: Praeger, 1966, which includes major statements by Lin Piao and Lo Jui-ching.

VII. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

Taiwan, the seat of the Nationalist government, has been less thoroughly studied by scholars and journalists than has the China mainland under the People's Republic. Included in this section are most of the basic works on the politics, society, and economy of Taiwan since the end of World War II. In addition, several of the general studies and texts listed in Section I (Background Readings) contain chapters on Taiwan, as do King's A CONCISE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN CHINA (Section V) and Kitagawa's UNDERSTANDING MODERN CHINA (Section VIII). On foreign policy issues, see Sections VIII and IX.

FORMOSA, CHINA AND THE UNITED NATIONS
LUNG-CHU CHEN and HAROLD D. LASSWELL
New York: St. Martin's Press, 1967 428 pp. $8.95

This policy-oriented study advocates a "one-China, one-Formosa" solution to the problem of Chinese representation in the United Nations.

The first three chapters are a concise discussion of the history of the "China question" in the U.N. and the problems of changing Chinese representation; the bulk of the book, however, argues the authors' personal proposals for the emergence and development of an independent Formosa through a U.N. supervised plebiscite. Not intended as a scholarly study, the book is primarily of interest as a presentation of the Formosan nationalist view of the current "two-China" situation.

HSIN HSING, TAIWAN: A CHINESE VILLAGE IN CHANGE

BERNARD GALLIN

Berkeley: University of Califorina Press, 1966 324 pp. $8.50

For 16 months during 1957-58 the author and his wife lived in the Taiwanese village of Hsin Hsing. In this study, written in a more formal and less personal style than the book by Margery Wolf (listed below), Mr. Gallin examines the general patterns of village life, including the agricultural process, land tenure, family and kinship, personal relationships within and beyond the village, and religion and magic. Emphasizing the impact of social and cultural change, the author analyzes the manner in which rural Taiwanese are brought increasingly into contact with areas beyond their own village—with a market economy and aspects of urban life.

FORMOSA: A STUDY IN CHINESE HISTORY

W. G. GODDARD

East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1966 229 pp. $7.50

This is one of the few English-language works available on the history of Taiwan. Beginning his narrative with a description of the earliest settlement and the geography of the island, Goddard concentrates each succeeding chapter on a major period in Formosan history: "The Dutch Interlude . . . The Age of Unrest . . . Liu Ming-ch'uan the Master Builder . . . The Japanese Occupation . . . Formosa since 1945". The author, an Australian who appears generally sympathetic to the Nationalist (KMT) point of view, writes in a rather romantic style. The book is a useful introduction to Taiwan for the non-specialist.

U.S. AID TO TAIWAN: A STUDY OF FOREIGN AID, SELF-HELP AND DEVELOPMENT

NEIL H. JACOBY
New York: Praeger, 1966 364 pp. $8.50

Based on the assumption that foreign economic aid should be an instrument of U.S. national security, this rather technical study evaluates the effects of the U.S. assistance program on the development of Taiwan between 1951 and 1965. It suggests methods for evaluating foreign aid programs in general and for devising assistance programs in other countries. The author evaluates U.S. aid in terms of the actual and projected rise in Taiwan's GNP, the comparative progress of other Asian countries, and the strategic allocations of both U.S. aid and Chinese investment in specific projects. He asserts that the U.S. was wise in choosing to underwrite "the stable political framework for economic progress provided by an authoritarian government" instead of using economic aid as a lever to induce political reforms. Although written primarily for legislators, administrators and university specialists, the book merits attention by the layman.

FORMOSA TODAY

MARK MANCALL, ed.
New York: Praeger, 1964 171 pp. $5.75

This is a collection of 13 articles most of which first appeared in the CHINA QUARTERLY (July-September, 1963). More than half the contributors had studied, worked, or lived in Taiwan; their essays were intended to present a cross section of knowledge and opinion then current among scholars and journalists. Topics covered include an outline of Taiwanese history, aspects of Taiwan's economic growth, Taiwan as a diplomatic issue, the position of intellectuals, and the Taiwanese independence movement. Although the essays are now somewhat dated and, as the editor acknowledges, often "highly personal", the volume nevertheless is one of the few major sources of information and insight about the seat of the Republic of China.

THE POLITICS OF FORMOSAN NATIONALISM

DOUGLAS MENDEL
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970 315 pp. $7.95

"The main purpose of this book is to explain how Formosans view

the status of their native Island." Denied access to Formosa since 1964 because of his avowed sympathy with the Formosan independence movement, Professor Mendel depends largely on over 1,000 interviews with native Formosans in Japan, the U.S. and (earlier) in their home island. Separate chapters deal with the attitudes of Formosans toward resident mainlanders, Nationalist rule, the island's "economic miracle", and the prospects for Nationalist recovery of the mainland. Others review the political activities of Formosans abroad, and the American and Japanese views of Formosan nationalism. Although the author's inability to conduct research in Formosa itself is a heavy liability, the book is a very readable and provocative discussion of a vitally important issue in U.S.-China relations.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON TAIWAN SINCE WORLD WAR II

T. H. SHEN

Ithaca, N.Y.: Comstock Publishing Association, Cornell University, 1964 339 pp. $7.50

Intended to "give the reader a general idea of how the Chinese farmer earns his living, free from the trammels of a totalitarian regime", this book presents a reasonably comprehensive description of the agricultural policies and programs which have contributed so heavily to Taiwan's rapid economic growth since 1949. Dr. Shen first outlines the agricultural conditions and resources of Taiwan and then describes the manner in which these resources have been developed, implying throughout that the economic successes he mentions demonstrate the superiority of the Nationalist government.

THE HOUSE OF LIM: A STUDY OF A CHINESE FARM FAMILY

MARGERY WOLF

New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1968 148 pp. $2.45 Paper

Engagingly told, this story of a Taiwanese family was written from data gathered between 1959 and 1961 when the author and her husband lived in the Lim household. Intended first as a case study for the social scientist, second as an account of village life for the China specialist, and third simply as a good story, the book is woven out of Mrs. Wolf's

interviews and conversations with family members, relatives, and neighbors. Mrs. Wolf vividly portrays for the Western reader the gossip, humor, and temperament characteristic of daily life in a Chinese household, and illustrates the strains inherent in a large family which is the ideal rather than the norm of Chinese society.

VIII. CHINA IN WORLD POLITICS

a) General

POLICIES TOWARD CHINA: VIEWS FROM SIX CONTINENTS
A. M. HALPERN, ed.
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965 523 pp. $3.95 Paper

In this collection of essays, sixteen authors from non-Communist nations discuss their country's policies and attitudes toward the people's Republic of China. The only Communist nation whose policies are examined is Yugoslavia. The book thus places the United States' position in international perspective by showing how other nations have responded to the emergence of China as a world power.

COMMUNIST CHINA IN WORLD POLITICS
HAROLD C. HINTON
Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1966 527 pp. $10.50

Professor Hinton's somewhat controversial history of China's foreign relations from 1949 to 1965 emphasizes China's relations with its Asian neighbors. Extensive data and numerous citations make the volume more useful as a reference work than as a general introduction to China's foreign policy. See also by the same author, CHINA'S TURBULENT QUEST: Macmillan, 1970, 340 pp.

UNDERSTANDING MODERN CHINA
JOSEPH M. KITAGAWA, ed.
Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1969 284 pp. $7.95

This collection of essays, which resulted from a conference sponsored by the Council on Religion and International Affairs, is intended to "help

us develop a more adequate perspective for the West's understanding of the East and . . . for self-understanding . . ." Four articles deal with China's domestic politics; others discuss geography, China's "Cultural Unity", the Taiwanese in Taiwan, and Chinese communities in Southeast Asia. Particularly valuable, however, are the introduction and the two concluding chapters dealing with the problem of China's and America's mutual perceptions. A useful collection of stimulating articles for the general reader.

HOW COMMUNIST CHINA NEGOTIATES
ARTHUR LALL
New York: Columbia University Press, 1968 301 pp. $2.95 Paper

This carefully-written volume is primarily a case study of Peking's methods and approaches in international negotiation, as observed at the 14-nation foreign ministers conference on Laos held at Geneva in 1961-1962. The author, now a professor of government at Columbia University, was formerly India's Ambassador to the United Nations and its representative at the Geneva negotiations on Laos. He has combined his personal experience with information from published documents and records to shed light not only on Peking's negotiating style, but on that of London, Washington, and Moscow as well. He concludes that "ideological bombast" should not be taken as the key determinant of China's attitudes on foreign affairs: "When it comes to negotiation they will eventually talk in terms that are related to their national interests, their sense of a viable balance, and the desirability in some cases of the nonalignment and neutralization of areas."

CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY IN AN AGE OF TRANSITION
ISHWER C. OJHA
Boston: Beacon Press, 1969 234 pp. $5.95

In this interpretative essay, Mr. Ojha examines China's foreign policy from the 19th century through the establishment of the People's Republic. He places great weight on internal developments as well as on the international circumstances which shape and limit China's orientation toward other nations. The author, an Indian scholar teaching in the U.S., considers China's relations with the Soviet Union, the U.S., and the Third World, and includes discussion of China's border disputes. Lucid

analysis together with the book's moderate length and readable style make it one of the more useful contributions toward an understanding of China's foreign policy.

CHINA TODAY
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, ed.
New York: Maryknoll Publications, Friendship Press, 1969 317 pp. $4.25 Paper

The first half of this volume consists of seven essays, four of which deal with China's foreign relations and three with internal social and religious issues. The latter half is comprised of reprinted documents noted in the essays. The documents have been included partly to enable the general reader to sample the "allegorical writing and bravado in prose" which are said to characterize Peking sources. The essays themselves were originally presented to the fourth China Consultation called by the Asia Department of the U.S. National Council of Churches, in November, 1967, and include an introductory sketch of China's health, education and welfare policies; an essay on analogies between Maoism and religion; and another on Christianity in China.

REVOLUTION AND CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS: PEKING'S SUPPORT FOR WARS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION
PETER VAN NESS
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970 266 pp. $6.50

This volume is a major step toward understanding the relationship between what the Chinese Communists say, and what they actually do, in promoting revolutionary wars. Professor Van Ness, who teaches at the University of Denver, examines both the theory and practice of China's support for wars of liberation, primarily in the countries of the Third World. China's relations with these countries are examined with particular emphasis on the period 1965-1967. The analysis suggests that Chinese foreign policy continues to be motivated more by national interests than by ideological pretentions to leadership of world revolution.

THE FUTURE OF THE OVERSEAS CHINESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
LEA E. WILLIAMS
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966 143 pp. $5.50

Prof. Williams provides a short, well-written assessment of the position of the approximately 13 million Chinese living in S.E. Asia. Overseas Chinese communities, economically and often politically among the most important segments of the population, have been a continuing source of friction in the region's new nations. Professor Williams, who lived in S.E. Asia for four years, analyzes the orientation of these expatriate Chinese communities towards both the People's Republic and the Nationailst government on Taiwan, and suggests that they are not, as has often been claimed ,a "disciplined instrument for subversion". This study was commissioned by the Council on Foreign Relations.

b) Sino-Soviet relations

THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT, 1956-1961
DONALD S. ZAGORIA
New York: Atheneum, 1964 484 pp. $2.95 Paper

THE SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE
G. F. HUDSON, RICHARD LOWENTHAL, and RODERICK MACFARQUHAR
New York: Praeger, 1961 227 pp. $1.75 Paper

THE SINO-SOVIET RIFT
WILLIAM E. GRIFFITH
Cambridge, Mass: M.I.T. Press, 1964 508 pp. $3.95 Paper

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS, 1964-1965
WILLIAM E. GRIFFITH
Cambridge, Mass: M.I.T. Press, 1967 504 pp. $3.95 Paper

SURVEY OF THE SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE: COMMENTARY AND EXTRACTS FROM THE RECENT POLEMIC, 1963-1967
JOHN GITTINGS
New York: Oxford University Press, 1968 410 pp. $13.75

THE ARMS RACE AND SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS
WALTER C. CLEMENS, JR.
Stanford, Cal.: The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, 1968 335 pp. $2.85 Paper

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA
HARRISON E. SALISBURY
New York: Bantam Books, 1969 224 pp. $1.25 Paper

These seven volumes, listed above in chronological order of the periods they cover, provide a general survey of the Sino-Soviet dispute from the early 1950's through 1969. Like Prof. Zagoria's analytical study, the volume by Hudson, Lowenthal and MacFarquhar outlines the period from 1956 to 1961, with emphasis on developments during 1960 when the rift initially came into the open. The bulk of the work consists of major documents through which the dispute has been publicized, reprinted with annotations outlining the arguments and highlighting important passages.

THE SINO-SOVIET RIFT by Professor Griffith analyzes and documents developments in Sino-Soviet relations from late 1962 through November, 1963, a period of hardening disagreement between the two Communist powers. Griffith, writing for both the general reader and the specialist, examines the Cuban missile crisis, the Sino-Indian border war, the signing of the atomic test ban treaty, and the fragmentation of the world Communist movement as factors in the dispute. Some 200 pages of supporting documents are included. In SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS, 1964-1965, Griffith picks up the discussion where his earlier work left off. He includes chapters on Soviet and Chinese policies toward the Third World and specifically toward North Vietnam and North Korea. Also discussed are the effects on Sino-Soviet relations of the Vietnam War, the Indo-Pakistani conflict, and the 1965 coup in Indonesia.

Perhaps the most informative for the general reader is Gitting's SURVEY OF THE SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE which emphasizes the years 1963-1967. The book begins however, with a brief survey of the historical background of the dispute and a review, based on recent disclosures, of relations between the Soviet Union and China during 1953-1959.

Professor Clemens' book focuses specifically on the crucial issues of disarmament and arms control as key elements in the Sino-Soviet dispute. He provides an analytical history of arms control and related issues from the early 1950's to the mid-1960's, including the Soviet-American nuclear test ban treaty, the non-proliferation negotiations, and their implications for Wesetern policy *vis a vis* the Communist world generally.

Finally, Salisbury's WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA is a journalist's study of relations between the two countries from the Mongol invasion of Russia in the 13th century up to and including events of 1969. From the historical background of relations between the two nations through the 19th century, and then between the two Communist Parties from the 1920's through the post-Stalin years, Mr. Salisbury moves to a discussion of contemporary conflicts: political, military, and ideological. He describes the military build-up on both sides of the Sino-Soviet border and by the Russians in Mongolia, and suggests that while war is not yet inevitable, it will become so if events continue on their present course. In closing, he speculates on how U.S. efforts might sway the pattern of events away from the brink of nuclear war.

IX. U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

A NEW CHINA POLICY: SOME QUAKER PROPOSALS
A report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee
New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965 68 pp. $.95

Proposals for a more flexible policy toward the People's Republic, including modifications of U.S. policy on trade and United Nations membership.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA: THE NEXT DECADE
A. DOAK BARNETT and EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, eds.
New York: Praeger, 1970 250 pp. $2.95 Paper

This volume is a compilation of speeches and discussions from the

first National Convocation of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, held in New York in March, 1969. Prominent China authors, journalists, business leaders and government officials present a variety of viewpoints on many aspects of contemporary China: current domestic trends; trade and economic developments; foreign policy; and U.S.-China relations. This collection of statements highlights the main issues basic to understanding and evaluating future U.S. policy options toward the People's Republic.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA IN WORLD AFFAIRS
Robert Blum
A. Doak Barnett, ed.
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966 287 pp. $2.95 Paper

This fifth volume in a series on China commissioned by the Council on Foreign Relations was incomplete at the author's death and was prepared for publication by Prof. Barnett. Among the topics discussed are Peking's policy toward the U.S., the forces and attitudes affecting American policy toward China, and the impact of U.S.-China relations on world politics. In analyzing possible alternatives for American policy, the author recommends a liberalization of this country's posture toward the People's Republic.

CHINA AND UNITED STATES FAR EASTERN POLICY, 1945-1966
Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Service, 1967
160 pp. $4.95 Paper

The most useful portions of this reference book are a 100-page chronology of events in U.S.-East Asian relations since 1945, and a documentary section containing excerpts from both the 1967 Watkins-Pelly Report and the 1966 Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on China. The book also contains biographies of Chinese and American officials important in foreign affairs and a list of U.S. associations, pressure groups, and lobbies concerned with China policy since 1945.

CHINA AND OURSELVES: EXPLORATIONS AND REVISIONS BY A NEW GENERATION

Bruce Douglass and Ross Terrill, eds.

Boston: Beacon Press, 1970 259 pp. $7.50

In this collection of essays, ten members of the new generation of China specialists, in this country and elsewhere, approach the Chinese Revolution and the West's relationship to it with a new set of assumptions. The writers share a willingness to accept without rancor the fact of Communist rule in China, and entertain a profound distrust of past and present American actions in Asia. They draw on concepts and insights from western history, sociology, and theology to explore the meaning of Chinese Communism, the Cultural Revolution, and U.S. policies toward China, and cannot entirely avoid a criticism which their generation often levels at its mentors: evaluating the Chinese revolution primarily within the framework of Western perspectives. In a short preface, Edgar Snow applauds "this refreshing collective effort. . . ."

CHINA: THE PEOPLE'S MIDDLE KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES

John K. Fairbank

Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 1967 145 pp. $3.95

Professor Fairbank has written a very readable introduction to contemporary China and the problems underlying U.S.-China relations. This short volume, which is oriented toward the reformulation of America's China policy, includes essays on "China's Revolution in the Light of Her Past", "The Taiwan Problem", and "Communist China and American Policy". The ambivalence that is apparent in Professor Fairbank's policy recommendations characterizes America's current China policy.

THE CHINA TANGLE: THE AMERICAN EFFORT IN CHINA FROM PEARL HARBOR TO THE MARSHALL MISSION

Herbert Feis

New York: Atheneum, 1965 485 pp. $2.75 Paper

In this detailed account of America's relations with China from Pearl Harbor through 1945, Mr. Feis examines the decisions and discords which marked wartime relations between the two allies, the Stilwell

controversy, and American diplomatic efforts at Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. The book concludes with the opening months of the U.S. effort to create a truce between the Communist and Nationalist troops, as the situation in China deteriorated into open civil war. An absorbing book for anyone interested in the background of current Sino-American relations.

UNITED STATES POLICY AND THE SECURITY OF ASIA
FRED GREENE
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968 429 pp. $3.95 Paper

In this volume commissioned by the Council on Foreign Relations, Professor Greene presents in comprehensive and largely uncritical form the case for the American policy of containment with respect to China. He analyzes the presuppositions and objectives of U.S. policy in Asia primarily in terms of the maintenance of the regional balance of power, given the increasing strength of China and Asian communism generally. The author visualizes Peking's possible use of nuclear blackmail against its Asian neighbors and speaks in terms of the inevitability of a confrontation between the U.S. and China. For a contrary argument, see Professor Hans J. Morgenthau's *A NEW FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES*. Praeger, 1969, 252 pp.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC: AN INNER HISTORY OF AMERICAN-EAST ASIAN RELATIONS
AKIRA IRYE
New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1967 361 pp. $2.85 Paper

In this unusual historical study, an American-educated Japanese scholar analyzes the images and stereotypes which China, Japan, and the United States have had toward each other during their contacts since 1780. Professor Iriye examines the "emotion, prejudice, and sentimental theorizing" that in part have created these images among both officials and the general public in each country. A principal conclusion is that the "realities" of the present military confrontation between China and the U.S. are forcing the abandonment of ideology, idealism, and the self-centered images of the past which have led to basic misunderstandings. The result may be "a surer approach to Asian problems" with mutual accommodations based solely on national security considerations.

IMAGES OF ASIA: AMERICAN VIEWS OF CHINA AND INDIA

HAROLD R. ISAACS

New York: Putnam, 1962

416 pp. $1.85 Paper

Originally published in 1958 under the title SCRATCHES ON OUR MINDS, the book is based on 181 interviews conducted during the mid-1950's, and on analyses of U.S. books, newspapers, and films. It examines the many images that Americans have had about Asia in general and China and India in particular. Although now somewhat dated, the book is a unique contribution to a little-studied problem. The author, a wartime correspondent in China and now Prof. of Political Science at M.I.T., attempted not only to retrieve and describe the diverse impressions about Asia which have existed in this country, but also to place them within the historical settings which inspired them. He thus traces the "natural history" of American feelings about China and things Chinese through six stages, the most recent of which are the Age of Admiration (1937-1944), the Age of Disenchantment (1944-1949), and the Age of Hostility (1949-).

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND CHINA

A. T. STEELE

New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966

325 pp. $2.45 Paper

A journalist in China before 1949, Mr. Steele discusses traditional American attitudes towards China, outlines the key features of the U.S. alliance with the Chiang Kai-shek government during and after World War II, and evaluates current American thinking about China. The author tries to pinpoint American attitudes by geographic region, social and economic group, and branch of the U.S. government. An appendix contains the results of a survey conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan in 1963 and 1964, in which 28% of the persons interviewed were unaware that China had a Communist government.

WHILE CHINA FACED WEST: AMERICAN REFORMERS IN NATIONALIST CHINA, 1928-1937

JAMES C. THOMSON, JR.

Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1969 310 pp. $7.95

Professor Thomson explores an important chapter in the history of America's relationship with pre-Communist China. The son of missionary parents, he examines the efforts of American church and foundation representatives to bring radical change to rural Chinese society, and to achieve reform without the presumed violence and godlessness of the Communist alternative. The author examines the work of The National Christian Council in Kiangsi province and of various missionaries aiding Chiang Kai-shek's New Life Movement, and analyzes the ultimate futility of these efforts.

CHINA IN CRISIS:
Vol. II: CHINA'S POLICIES IN ASIA AND AMERICA'S ALTERNATIVES

TANG TSOU, ed.

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968 484 pp. $3.95 Paper

Volume II of this series on modern China deals with China's foreign policy (for Vol. I, see Section IV). In 15 separate articles, scholars and other specialists analyze China's foreign policy objectives, capabilities, and relations with her neighbors in Asia. In addition, Hans Morgenthau, Robert Scalapino, and George Taylor examine three alternative courses for American China policy. The articles are generally of a scholarly nature, but include much to interest the general reader.

AMERICA'S FAILURE IN CHINA: 1941-1950

TANG TSOU

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1963 614 pp. in two vols.
Vol. I $2.95 Paper
Vol. II $2.45 Paper

This historical study by an American-trained political scientist analyzes the men and events which led to the failure, in terms of America's own "objectives, intentions and interests", of U.S. China policy after World War II. Professor Tsou's major hypothesis is that liberal

idealism and a reluctance to give direct military support, account for America's inability to respond effectively to its policy commitments.

CHINA, THE UNITED NATIONS, AND UNITED STATES POLICY
United Nations Association of the U.S.A.
New York: UNA/USA, 1966 64 pp. $1.00

Proposals for modification of U.S. China policy as advanced by a panel of laymen and scholars.

THE CHINA WHITE PAPER
With a new Introduction by LYMAN P. VAN SLYKE
Vol. I: 519 pp.
Vol. II: 520—1079 pp. $5.95 the set Paper
Stanford, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1967

Originally issued in August 1949, by the U.S. Department of State, THE CHINA WHITE PAPER continues to be a major source of information on America's policies toward China during the controversial period before the Communist victory. These two volumes consist principally of documents and extracts thereof, with particular emphasis on the years 1947 and 1948. This new edition, containing a well-written introduction by Professor Lyman Van Slyke which serves as a guide for those unfamiliar with the issues raised in the documents, is a valuable resource for understanding America's present posture with respect to the People's Republic.

UNITED STATES-CHINA RELATIONS: A STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE
Hearings before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 91st Congress, Second Session
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970
370 pp. $1.50 Paper

The most recent U.S. Government hearings concerning the People's Republic of China are reported *verbatim* in this document. Between

September 16 and October 6, 1970, the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs questioned sixteen China specialists on "a variety of broad issues affecting U.S. policies toward Asia including such matters as the Sino-Soviet conflict, China's military policies and its nuclear strategy, the Soviet role in Southeast Asia and China's present and future role in South Asia", as well as the problem of China's representation in the U.N. The report, which includes both prepared statements and discussion, concludes with the testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green and contains a useful 46-page "chronology of significant events, 1844-1970" in America's Asian policy.

U.S. POLICY WITH RESPECT TO MAINLAND CHINA
Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 89th Congress, Second Session
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966
657 pp. $2.00

This volume contains the testimony of 14 China specialists to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on China in 1966; it includes both formal statements and discussion with senators. The statements contain evaluations of Peking's foreign policy objectives and recommendations with respect to America's China policy. Opinions ranged from those of Professor Hans Morgenthau, who advocated a U.S. withdrawal from Asia and a reversal of present U.S. China policy, to Walter Judd, who recommended that the existing U.S. posture be maintained and hardened. An edited and condensed version of the hearings appears in Akira Iriye, ed., U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA: Little, Brown and Company, 1968, 205 pp.

CHINA CROSSES THE YALU: THE DECISION TO ENTER THE KOREAN WAR
ALLEN S. WHITING
Stanford, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1968 201 pp. $2.45 Paper

First published in 1960, this study is based primarily on a detailed examination of the Chinese press, and attempts to identify the reasons for China's entry into the Korean War. Although the book makes interesting reading, its principal arguments have been criticized on a number

of grounds, spelled out most concisely in a review which appeared in issue No. 9 of THE CHINA QUARTERLY (January-March, 1962).

NEGOTIATING WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS: THE UNITED STATES EXPERIENCE, 1953-1967

KENNETH T. YOUNG

New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968 461 pp. $3.95 Paper

Mr. Young, a former U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, surveys the history, style, and machinery of Sino-American contacts and negotiations since the Korean armistice of July, 1953. In the absence of official diplomatic records and documents (which are still classified), this survey commissioned by the Council on Foreign Relations is largely based on secondary sources but remains the most comprehensive account of these contacts yet available. The book is devoted principally to the story of the "ambassadorial talks" conducted in Europe by representatives of the two countries for more than a decade. The author explains why the talks have been worthwhile despite minimal concrete results, and advocates a policy of contact and conciliation with modifications in the present U.S. policy of containment. Toward that end he outlines a six-point program aimed at a gradual, incremental liberalization of U.S. relations with the People's Republic.

X. PERIODICALS ON CHINA

a) General

ASIAN SURVEY

Institute of International Studies monthly: $10.00 per year
University of California $ 5.00 students
2234 Piedmont Avenue
Berkeley, California 94720 approx. 75 pp.

Articles of general and academic interest dealing with political, economic and social developments in Asia.

BULLETIN OF CONCERNED ASIAN SCHOLARS

c/o Jim Peck quarterly: $6.00 yr.
Bay Area Institute $4.00 students
9 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94104 approx. 100 pp.

Published by younger generation China scholars. Articles and book

reviews concerning contemporary China and Asia, generally critical of established U.S. policies and traditional American approaches to Asia.

CHINA NOTES
National Council of Churches
Far Eastern Office
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

quarterly: $1.50 yr.

approx. 16 pp.

Short articles, often reprinted from publications of the People's Republic, concerning education, ideology and church related issues in contemporary China.

THE CHINA QUARTERLY
Research Publications
11 Nelson Road
London, S.E. 10
England

quarterly: $7.50 yr.

approx. 175 pp.

An international scholarly journal devoted chiefly to articles about the P.R.C. and the history of Chinese Communism. Contains book reviews and a chronology and documentation of recent developments in the People's Republic.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW
P.O. Box 160
Hong Kong

weekly: $27.00 air freight
$55.00 air mail

approx. 75 pp.

An outstanding news magazine with comprehensive coverage of current political, social and economic developments in China and Asia.

FOCUS ON ASIAN STUDIES
Asian Studies Project
College of Education
The Ohio State University
1945 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43210

quarterly: contribution of $1.00 or more payable to the Ohio State University

approx. 20 pp.

Published as a service primarily for secondary school teachers and administrators interested in curriculum materials on Asia.

JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES
Association of Asian Studies
48 Lane Hall
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

quarterly: $15.00 yr.
approx. 225 pp.

The principal historically-oriented scholarly journal dealing with Asia. Contains numerous book reviews.

PACIFIC AFFAIRS
University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, Canada

quarterly: $7.00 yr.
approx. 175 pp.

A scholarly quarterly containing articles and extensive book reviews on contemporary Asia.

UNDERSTANDING CHINA NEWSLETTER
The American Friends Service Committee
Understanding China Committee
980 North Fair Oaks Ave.
Pasadena, California 91103

bimonthly:
$3.00 contribution
approx. 8 pp.

Short articles of general interest, examining recent events in China, and U.S. policy. Generally sympathetic to the P.R.C.

b) Publications from the Republic of China (Taiwan)

For subscriptions and information concerning other publications from the R.O.C., contact:

The Chinese Information Service
100 West 32nd St.
New York, New York 10001

FREE CHINA REVIEW
P.O. Box 337
Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

monthly: $3.00 yr.
approx. 75 pp.

Articles and brief reports concerning events in the R.O.C., reflecting the Nationalist viewpoint.

FREE CHINA WEEKLY
The Chinese Information Service — weekly: no charge
100 West 32nd St.
New York, New York 10001 — 4 pages

A Nationalist newspaper reporting current events in Taiwan and on the mainland.

ISSUES AND STUDIES
P.O. Box 1189 — monthly: $12.00 yr.
Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China — approx. 120 pp.

An informative monthly from a Nationalist perspective with articles on events in the People's Republic of China. Often includes translations of documents not available elsewhere.

VISTA: THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN PICTURES
P.O. Box 337 — bimonthly: $1.80 yr.
Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China — approx. 35 pp.

Human interest pictorial of life in Taiwan.

c) Publications from the People's Republic of China

The following publications may be ordered from:

China Books and Periodicals — or — China Publications
2929 24th St. — 95 Fifth Ave.
San Francisco, Calif. 94110 — New York, New York 10003

PEKING REVIEW — weekly: $4.00 yr.
approx. 25 pp.

Translations of articles from mainland newspapers, documents, and editorials giving the official point of view of the P.R.C.

CHINESE LITERATURE — monthly: $5.00 yr.
approx. 100 pp.

A collection of current Chinese writings in translation.

CHINA PICTORIAL monthly: $3.00 yr.
approx. 45 pp.

A P.R.C. counterpart of *VISTA*.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS monthly: $3.00 yr.
approx. 45 pp.

Articles and pictures concerning social and economic conditions in the People's Republic.

AUTHOR INDEX

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE 44
BARNETT, A. DOAK 12, 22, 44
BELDEN, JACK 12
BLUM, ROBERT 45
BODDE, DERK 13
BOORMAN, HOWARD L. 5
BRANDT, CONRAD 13
BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS 22
CHAI, WINBERG 5
CHASSIN, LIONEL MAX 13
CHEN, JEROME 6
CHEN, LUNG-CHU 35
CHEN, NAI-RUENN 29
CLEMENS, WALTER C. 43
CLUBB, O. EDMUND 7
COMPTON, BOYD 14
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY 45
CROIZIER, RALPH C. 23
DE BARY, W. THEODORE 5
DONNITHORNE, AUDREY 30
DOUGLASS, BRUCE 46
EBERHARD, WOLFRAM 7
EBON, MARTIN 9
ECKSTEIN, ALEXANDER 31
FAIRBANK, JOHN K. 7, 8, 46
FEIS, HERBERT 46
FREEMANTLE, ANNE 9
GALLIN, BERNARD 36
GEORGE, ALEXANDER L. 33
GITTINGS, JOHN 33, 43
GODDARD, W. G. 36
GREENE, FRED 47
GRIEDER, JEROME B. 10
GRIFFITH, SAMUEL B. 33
GRIFFITH, WILLIAM E. 42
HALPERIN, MORTON H. 34
HALPERN, A. M. 39
HEBERT, JACQUES 18
HINTON, HAROLD 39
HINTON, WILLIAM 14
HO, PING-TI 23
HSU, KAI-YU 10
HUCK, ARTHUR 34
HUDSON, G. F. 42
IRIYE, AKIRA 47
ISAACS, HAROLD R. 15, 48
JACOBY, NEIL H. 37
JOHNSON, CHALMERS 15
KING, FRANK H. H. 31
KITAGAWA, JOSEPH M. 39
KONINGSBERGER, HANS 19
LALL, ARTHUR 40
LEWIS, JOHN W. 24
LIFTON, ROBERT J. 24
LOH, PICHON P. Y. 15

Author Index continued

LOH, ROBERT 19
MacFARQUHAR, RODERICK 25
MacKERRAS, COLIN 20
MANCALL, MARK 37
MAO, TSE-TUNG 10, 34, 35
MEHNERT, KLAUS 25
MELBY, JOHN F. 16
MENDEL, DOUGLAS 37
MORAVIA, ALBERTO 20
MU, FU-SHENG 20
MYRDAL, JAN 25
NORTH, ROBERT C. 16
OJHA, ISHWER C. 40
OKSENBERG, MICHEL 26
PAYNE, ROBERT 11
PECK, GRAHAM 16
PERKINS, DWIGHT H. 32
PYE, LUCIAN W. 26
REISCHAUER, EDWIN O. 8
RIBOUD, MARK 21
RICHARDSON, WILLIAM J. 41
SALISBURY, HARRISON 43
SCHRAM, STUART R. 11
SCHURMANN, FRANZ 6, 27
SCHWARTZ, BENJAMIN I. 17, 27
SHARMAN, LYON 12
SHEN, T. H. 38
SNOW, EDGAR 17, 21
SPENCE, JONATHAN 8
STEELE, A. T. 48
THOMSON, JAMES C. 49
TOWNSEND, JAMES R. 27
TRUMBULL, ROBERT 21
TSOU, TANG 23, 49
U.N.A./U.S.A. 50
U.S. SENATE 51
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 50
VAN NESS, PETER 41
VAN SLYKE, LYMAN P. 18, 50
VOGEL, EZRA F. 28
WALKER, KENNETH W. 32
WHEELWRIGHT, E. L. 32
WHITE, THEODORE H. 18
WHITING, ALLEN S. 51
WILLIAMS, LEA E. 42
WILSON, DICK 28
WOLF, MARGERY 38
YANG, C. K. 29
YOUNG, KENNETH T. 52
YU, FREDERICK T. C. 29
ZAGORIA, DONALD S. 42

59

CLUES TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF CHINESE

(based on the Wade-Giles method of romanization)

Consonants:

1. Apostrophes indicate that the consonants are pronounced as in English, with aspiration. These include:

ch'	:	*ch'in*	pronounce like	*chin*	in	English
k'	:	*k'ao*	" "	*cow*	"	"
p'	:	*p'ai*	" "	*pie*	"	"
t'	:	*t'u*	" "	*too*	"	"
ts'		pronounce as in		*cats*	in	English
tz'		" "	"	*quartz*	"	"

2. When a consonant is *not* followed by an apostrophe, it is not aspirated. Thus:

ch	pronounce as	*j*	(*chou* = *joe*)
k	" "	*g*	(*kai* = *guy*)
p	" "	*b*	(*pei* = *bay*)
t	" "	*d*	(*tang* = *dong*)
ts and *tz* are pronounced as		*dz*	(*tse* & *tze* = *dzuh*)

3. *hs* is pronounced halfway between *sh* and *s*; try making an s and letting out some breath at the same time.

   j is pronounced almost like *r*, almost like the z in "azure"; try dragging out the r as if there were two or three of them.

   ih is pronounced like the *er* in "her".

Vowels:

a	pronounce	as	in	*father*	(*Wang* = *wong*)
e	"	"	"	*mud*	(*Te* = *duh*)
i	"	"	"	*be*	(*t'i* = *tee*)
o	"	"	"	*bought*	(*so* = *saw*)
u	"	"	"	*who*	(*hu* = *who*)
ai	"	"	"	*buy*	(*pai* = *buy*)
ao	"	"	"	*how*	(*hao* = *how*)
ei	"	"	"	*bay*	(*pei* = *bay*)
ou	"	"	"	*toe*	(*t'ou* = *toe*)

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